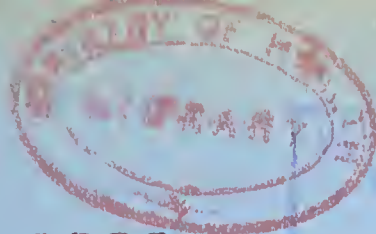


Whitehall



1938

21 SEP 1938

Carmarthen Rural Sanitary Authority

47th Annual Report

OF THE

Sanitary Conditions of the Carmarthen
Rural District

FOR THE YEAR 1938

— BY —

ARTHUR R. CULLEY

M.D., B.Ch. (Wales); B.Sc., M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H.

CARMARTHEN:

Printed by the "Welshman" Printing Co., Ltd., Lammas Street,

1939.

1938

Carmarthen Rural Sanitary Authority

47th Annual Report

OF THE

Sanitary Conditions of the Carmarthen
Rural District

FOR THE YEAR 1938

— BY —

ARTHUR R. CULLEY

M.D., B.Ch. (Wales), B.Sc., M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H.

CARMARTHEN :

Printed by the "Welshman" Printing Co., Ltd., Lammas Street.

1939.

PREFACE

To the Chairman and Members of the Carmarthen Rural
District Council.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I beg to present my annual report for the year ending December 31st, 1938, which is in the form suggested by Circular 1728 (Wales).

The scope of the sanitary work is extending and becoming a definite factor, as it should be, in the life of the community. This is apparent because of the frequent approach of members of the public to the members of my staff.

The crude death-rate for the year was 13.2 per 1,000 estimated population; the birth-rate was 15.6 per 1,000 of the population. The maternal mortality was 2.20 per 1,000 (live and still) births and the infantile mortality 59.7 per 1,000 live births.

I gratefully acknowledge the work performed by all the members of my staff, and thank the members of the Council for the essential support they have given during the year.

Lastly, I wish to thank my colleagues and their staffs for their kind co-operation.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

A. R. CULLEY.

FORTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Sanitary Conditions of the Rural District
OF
Carmarthen

Medical Officer of Health:

A. R. CULLEY, M.D., B.Ch. (Wales), B.Sc., M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H.

Engineer and Surveyor.

W. E. Jones, M.I.M. & Cy.E., M.R.San.I.

Sanitary Inspectors.

E. M. JOB, C.R.San.I., Senior Sanitary Inspector.
(Retired September, 1938).

Wm. WILLIAMS, M.S.I.A. A.R.San.I. (Meat Certificate). (Appointed Senior Sanitary Inspector September, 1938).

W. Emlyn JONES, M.S.I.A., A.R.San.I.
(Meat Certificate).

H. E. WILLIAMS, M.S.I.A., A.R.San.I. (Meat Certificate). (Appointed, September, 1938).

Clerk to the Medical Officer of Health—HAROLD THOMAS.

Section A.—SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA AND STATISTICS OF THE AREA.

The area is preponderantly rural in character, only that portion bordering on the coal-fields being chiefly non-agricultural. The boundaries have been unaltered during the year and the area is 202,733 acres. The Registrar-General's estimate of the mid 1938 population is 27,800, which shows a decrease of 380.

The number of inhabited houses, according to the Rate-books was 7,638. This is an increase on last year's figures of 71.

The rateable value is £61,721 and the sum represented by a penny-rate is £263 10s. od.

The chief occupations are:—

- Agricultural and associated occupations.
- Coal mining.
- Quarrying.

Undoubtedly the stable industry of the area is milk production. There appears to be a lack of farm labourers, but a great deal of unemployment in the mining area because of the closing down of some mines.

Vital Statistics.

		Total	Males	Females
Live	Legitimate	... 417	203	214
Births	Illegitimate	... 18	8	10

Thus, there were 435 live births and this represents a birth-rate of 15.6 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

Still Births—Total, 19; Males, 10; Females 9.

Still Birth rate per 1,000 (live and still-births)—0.67.

Deaths—Total, 369; Males, 200; Females, 169.

Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population—13.27.

Deaths From Puerperal Causes.

	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.
Puerperal sepsis	... 0.0	0.0
Other puerperal causes	... 1.0	2.20
	—	—
Total	... 1.0	2.20

Infantile Mortality (under 1 year of age).

All infants per 1,000 live births—59.7.

Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births—59.7.

Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births—Nil.

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	37
-------------------------------	-----	-----	----

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	1
--------------------------------	----	-----	---

Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	0
---------------------------------------	-----	-----	---

Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)...	1
---	-----	-----	---

Deaths.

The number of deaths registered in the area during the year was—Males, 200; Females, 169.

The crude death-rate is 13.2 per 1,000 of the estimated resident population, but this would not permit a true comparison with the crude death-rates in other areas. Such factors as the average age of persons living in an area must be accounted for and to do this the Registrar-General provides a factor to standardise the death-rate, making comparison between areas more correct.

Comparison with Other Areas.

	Death Rate per 1,000 population.		
England and Wales	11.6
126 County Borough and Great Towns .			11.7
148 Smaller Towns	11.0
London Administrative County	...		11.4
Carmarthen Rural District	12.80

This is a much better position than last year when the standardised death-rate was 15.24 per 1,000. There is still, however, a lag behind the death-rate of England and Wales as a whole.

CAUSES OF DEATHS.**Enteric Fever.** Deaths, 1938—0.

1938	1937	1936	1935	1934.
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 per 1,000

Measles. Deaths, 1938—I

1938	1937	1936	1935	1934.
0.03	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00 per 1,000

Scarlet Fever. Deaths, 1938—0.

1938	1937	1936	1935	1934.
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 per 1,000

Whooping Cough. Deaths, 1938—0.

1938	1937	1936	1935	1934.
0.00	0.07	0.07	0.03	0.00 per 1,000

Diphtheria. Deaths, 1938—I.

1938	1937	1936	1935	1934.
0.03	0.17	0.07	0.03	0.04 per 1,000

Influenza. Deaths, 1938—5.

1938	1937	1936	1935	1934.
0.18	0.28	0.21	0.10	0.25 per 1,000

Encephalitis Lethargica. Deaths, 1938—0.

1938	1937	1936	1935	1934.
0.00	0.07	0.00	0.07	0.00 per 1,000

Cerebro-Spinal Fever. Deaths, 1938—0.

1938	1937	1936	1935	1934.
0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00 per 1,000

Tuberculosis. Deaths, 1938—18. Males, 9; Females, 9.

Pulmonary: Deaths, 1938—15. Males, 7; Females, 8.

1938	1937	1936	1935	1934.
0.54	0.81	0.88	0.66	0.67 per 1,000

Non-Pulmonary: Deaths, 1938—3. Males, 2; Females, 1.

1938	1937	1936	1935	1934.
0.11	0.11	0.21	0.24	0.04 per 1,000

Distribution of Deaths from Tuberculosis in the Area.

Parish	No. of Deaths
Abergwili ...	1
Abernant ...	1
Conwil-Elfed ...	1
Llanllawddog ...	1
Llanpumpsaint ...	0
Llanarthney ...	2
Llanddarog ...	0
Llangunnor ...	2
Llandefeilog ...	1
Llangendeirne ...	0
St. Ishmael ...	0
Llangain ...	0
Llangynog ...	0
Llanstephan ...	2
Newchurch ...	0
Laugharne Township ...	0
Llanddowror ...	0
Llanginning ...	0
Llanwinio ...	0
Mydrim ...	0
St. Clears ...	1
Trelech-ar-Bettws ...	1
Cilymaenllwyd ...	0
Henllanfallteg ...	0
Llandissilio-East ...	2
Eglwyscumin ...	1
Llanboidy ...	2
Pendine ...	0
Whitland ...	0 (18)

Syphilis. Deaths, 1938—I.

1938	1937	1936	1935	1934.
0.03	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.42 per 1,000

Cancer. Deaths, 1938—37. Males, 24; Females, 13.

1938	1937	1936	1935	1934.
1.33	2.16	2.11	1.49	1.43 per 1,000

Ages at Death from Cancer:

Under 5 years	...	...	0
5-15 years	...	...	0
15-25 „	...	...	0
25-35 „	..		1
35-45 „	...	...	1
45-55 „	...	.	9
55-65 „	..	...	9
65 and over	...	...	17 (37)

Parts of the Body Involved.

Organ.	No. of Cases		
Larynx	0
Stomach (Ventriculi)	12
Gall Bladder and Liver	2
Pancreas	0
Uterus	1
Colon	6
Oesophagus	0
Rectum	3
Other Organs	13 (37)

Diabetes. Deaths, 1938—3.

1938	1937	1936	1935	1934.
0.10	0.21	0.21	0.31	0.16 per 1,000

Cerebral Hæmorrhage. Deaths, 1938—41.

1938	1937	1936	1935	1934.
1.47	1.31	1.37	1.39	1.05 per 1,000

Heart Disease. Deaths, 1938—79. Males, 41; Females, 38

1938	1937	1936	1935	1934.
2.81	2.87	3.23	2.54	1.81 per 1,000

Aneurysm. Deaths, 1938—0.

1938	1937	1936	1935	1934.
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.04 per 1,000

Other Circulatory Diseases.

Deaths, 1938—30.

1938	1937	1936	1935	1934.	
1.07	0.67	0.91	0.35	0.51	per 1,000

Other Respiratory Diseases.

Deaths, 1938—6.

1938	1937	1936	1935	1934.	
0.21	0.28	0.21	0.52	0.13	per 1,000

Bronchitis.

Deaths, 1938—11.

1938	1937	1936	1935	1934.	
0.39	0.81	0.81	0.56	0.51	per 1,000

Pneumonia.

Deaths, 1938—15.

1938	1937	1936	1935	1934.	
0.53	1.37	0.81	1.32	1.22	per 1,000

Diarrhœa (under 2 years).

Deaths, 1938—1.

1938	1937	1936	1935	1934.	
0.03	0.07	0.00	0.35	0.00	per 1,000

Cirrhosis of Liver.

Deaths, 1938—0.

1938	1937	1936	1935	1934.	
0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	per 1,000

Other Diseases of Liver.

Deaths, 1938—4.

1938	1937	1936	1935	1934.	
0.14	0.03	0.11	0.00	0.04	per 1,000

Acute and Chronic Nephritis.

Deaths, 1938—17.

1938	1937	1936	1935	1934.	
0.61	0.99	1.01	0.73	0.63	per 1,000

Puerperal Sepsis.

Deaths, 1938—0.

1938	1937	1936	1935	1934.	
0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.42	per 1,000

Other Puerperal Causes.

Deaths, 1938—1.

1938	1937	1936	1935	1934.	
0.03	0.14	0.11	0.17	0.00	per 1,000

Maternal Mortality.

The Maternal Mortality is usually represented by the number of maternal deaths per 1,000 live and still births, these are:—

	Carmarthen Rural District.	England and Wales
Puerperal Sepsis	... 0.00	0.89
Other Puerperal causes	... 2.20	2.19
Total	... 2.20	3.08

This figure of 2.20 is the Maternal Mortality and is a better figure than that expressed as a rate per 1,000 population. The maternal mortality figure for this area in 1937 was 10.55. It is hoped that the new figure will be maintained, but this seems unlikely.

Suicide. Deaths, 1938—0.

1938	1937	1936	1935	1934.
0.00	0.03	0.17	0.11	0.12 per 1,000

Deaths from Violence. Deaths, 1938—15.

1938	1937	1936	1935	1934.
0.53	0.49	0.45	0.41	0.54 per 1,000

Congenital Debility, Malformation and Premature Birth.

Deaths, 1938—15.

Senility. Deaths, 1938—16.

Other Defined Diseases (not included in above)—

Deaths, 1938—39.

Ill-defined or Unknown Causes. Deaths, 1938—1.

Inquests. The number held was 24.

Causes of death were:—

1. Accidental—13.
2. Suicide—0.
3. Other causes—1.
4. Natural causes—10.

Infant Mortality Rate.

Deaths under one year—25.

Births during the year—435.

Infant Mortality rate—59.7 per 1,000 births.

Comparison of Infant Mortality Rates.

Carmarthen Rural District—59.7

England and Wales—53.

126 County Boroughs and Great Towns—57.

148 Smaller Towns—51.

Ages at which Infant Deaths occurred.

Under 1 week	...	...	15
1 week to 1 month	...	...	2
1 month to 3 months	...	...	4
3 months to 6 months	...	...	0
6 months to 9 months	...	...	3
9 months to 1 year	...	...	1
Total	...	...	25

Causes of Infant Deaths.

Convulsions	...	...	2
Bronchitis	...	...	1
Debility	...	...	1
Pneumonia	...	...	3
Prematurity	...	...	7
Diarrhoea	...	...	0
Other causes	...	...	11
Total	...	...	25

Infant Mortality Rates in the Area in recent years:—

1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	
59.7	68.02	55.5	83.84	88.9	75	per 1,000 Live Births.

The infantile mortality rate approximates more nearly to that of England and Wales during 1938 than on previous occasions. It may in time be reduced further and one would like to see an increase of infant welfare clinics in the area.

Section B.—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

(a) Laboratory Facilities.

All samples of water taken for analysis are sent to Clarence Seyler, D.Sc., Public Analyst, Swansea.

Bacteriological examination of swabs, etc., are carried out by Dr. A. F. Sladden, Beck Laboratory, Swansea.

All milk samples are sent for examination to the University College of Wales Dairy Laboratory, Aberystwyth.

(b) Ambulance Facilities.

1. Infectious Diseases.—The County Council provide an ambulance for the removal of cases to the County Isolation Hospital. This service is very efficient.

2. Non-Infectious Diseases. There is no ambulance service in the area. This is very regrettable as it is essential in such an area as this that this common-place, but very necessary service, should be provided.

(c) Nursing in the Home.

This is done through the County Nursing Associations. There was no change during the year.

(d) Treatment Centres and Clinics, including Clinics solely for Diagnosis or Consultation.

Infant Welfare Centres.—No change from last year. There seems to be a need for the extension of this service in the area and it is possible that by the introduction of the County Council's full-time Medical Officers of Health Scheme this will come about.

Tuberculosis Dispensary.—This area is mainly served by a dispensary provided by the Welsh National Memorial Association, situated in the Borough of Carmarthen.

School Clinics.—No change from last year.



Hospitals.

1. Voluntary Hospitals.—Carmarthen County Infirmary—No change.

2. Public Hospitals.—There are none. The County Isolation Hospital, Tumble, however, serves the area as far as infectious diseases are concerned.

Section C.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

(1) WATER SUPPLY.

Mr. W. E. Jones, Engineer, has provided details of work carried out during the year. He reports as follows:—

St Ishmael Parish.

The new scheme for this parish which came into operation early in 1938 has proved satisfactory, and during the year the mains were extended in Ferryside Village for a length of about 300 yards in 3in. spun iron mains.

Llanarthney and Llanddarog Water Supply Scheme.

During the early part of 1938 the Council accepted a Tender for carrying out the uncompleted works in connection with the above scheme, due to the first Contractor going into liquidation. This work has been in progress during the year, and it is anticipated that the scheme will be completed in 1939.

Parish of Llangendeirne—Carway Village.

Lack of pressure has been experienced in one part of the village for some considerable time. The Council decided to scrape the 3in. cast iron mains for a length of 750 yards. This was carried out in the Spring of 1938, and the supply is now satisfactory.

Proposed Supply to Llangendeirne, Four Roads and Meinciau.

Plans for the proposed scheme referred to in the Report for 1937 have been completed, but the Council have not yet taken any steps to carry out the scheme.

Parish of Pendine—Pendine Village.

Owing to the large influx of visitors to this seaside village during the summer months, the Council installed a small petrol driven pump to pump water from the low level service tank to the high level service tank, to sustain a better pressure in certain parts of the village. This arrangement proved satisfactory and the supply during the holiday months of August and September was successfully sustained.

Llangunnor Parish.

No further progress has been made to supply parts of the above parish.

Parish of Llanboidy—Cwmfelin Mynach Village.

Plans of a scheme to supply the above village are now complete and it is anticipated that the scheme will be carried out during 1939.

Llanboidy Village Supply.

Negotiations have been in progress during 1938 for the acquisition of additional land around the source to be enclosed as protection from surface water and pollution by cattle. Tenders are to be invited early in 1939 for the laying of new 3in. and 2in. asbestos cement pressure mains and the extension of the mains to Lower Llanboidy Village.

Parish of St. Clears.

Active steps have been taken to find a suitable source of supply for this village, and it is anticipated that a scheme will be formulated during the year 1939.

Various.

Efforts are also being made to find suitable sources for the supply of the following villages:—Laugharne, Mydrim, Conwil and Cwmdud.

Water Sampling.

This is an essential procedure as it is imperative that water-undertakers should be apprehensive as to the safety to the consumers of the water they supply. The number of samples examined during the year was 20.

The results obtained were as follows:—

Date.	Source.	Type of Examination.	Result.
5/1/38—	Pantyrhuad, Llanddowror.	Chemical	
		and Bacteriological.	Satisfactory.
5/1/38—	Trelech Supply.	"	Satisfactory.
6/1/38—	Blue Boar, St. Clears.	"	Unsatisfactory
19/1/38—	Pump, St. Clears.	"	Satisfactory.
19/1/38—	Whitland Supply.	"	Satisfactory.
26/1/38—	Pendine Supply.	Bacteriological.	Satisfactory.
26/1/38—	Carway Supply.	Chemical	
		and Bacteriological.	Satisfactory.
15/2/38—	Gorslas Supply.	"	Satisfactory.
26/2/38—	Abergwili Supply.	"	Unsatisfactory
26/2/38—	Nantgaredig.	"	Satisfactory.
4/3/38—	Llanstephan (Eastern) Supply.	"	Satisfactory
4/3/38—	Llanstephan (Western) Supply.	"	Satisfactory.
25/3/38—	Pontyates Supply.	"	Satisfactory.
26/3/38—	St. Ishmael Supply.	"	Satisfactory.
2/4/38—	Spout, Ponthenry.	"	Fairly Satisfactory.
14/4/38—	Conwil Supply.	"	Fairly Satisfactory.
21/5/38—	Spring, Cwmfelin Mynach.	"	Unsatisfactory.
1/6/38—	Pendine Supply.	"	Unsatisfactory.
29/6/38—	Cwmfelin Mynach Spring.	Bacteriological.	Satisfactory.
30/6/38—	Waterloo House, Trelech.	"	Satisfactory.
6/8/38—	Cwmfelin Mynach Spring.	"	Satisfactory.
12/8/38—	Clyngwynne, Whitland.	"	Unsatisfactory.
20/9/38—	Woodcock Lodge, New- Church.	Chemical	Fairly
		and Bacteriological.	Satisfactory.
23/9/38—	Pontyates Supply.	"	Fairly Satisfactory.
22/10/38—	Capel Dewi School, Llanarthney.	Bacteriological.	Satisfactory.
7/11/38—	Abergwili.	"	Unsatisfactory.

Water Supplies—General.

Parish of Abergwili.

Abergwili Village.—Only a portion of this village has a piped supply, the other portion depending on wells. Two samples taken from the piped supply during the year were very unsatisfactory. The sources of the piped supply are from two very superficial springs at the foot of a bank. It is apparent that these springs can be easily polluted from the field on the bank. The supply is also not sufficient for even the portion of the village that it supplies. Nothing has been done regarding the conditions other than that enquiries have been made of the Borough Council of Carmarthen of the charge they would make to extend the Borough mains to Abergwili. Chlorination has been recommended as a temporary measure for safety, but this has not been carried out. Notices have been placed at the village taps advising consumers to boil the water.

The conditions at Abergwili should be regarded as serious.

Pendine Parish.

Pendine Village.—The situation of this source is not a desirable one and again the supply should be protected further.

Parish of Conwil.

Conwil Village.—This supply is not a piped supply and there is an obvious need for a proper scheme in this village.

Cwmdud.—This village has a very bad water supply and should be provided with a sufficient and protected supply.

Parish of Newchurch.

Woodcock Lodge.—This small hamlet has a very bad supply which could easily be put safe. A scheme has been put before Council but was not accepted.

Llanddarog Parish.

Mynyddcerrig.—No further steps have been taken to provide this area with water.

Parish of St. Clears.

St. Clears Village.—There is a desperate need for a properly protected water supply for this rather large village. The small piped supply cannot be rendered safe and the bulk of the village depends on wells. The Engineer is investigating sources for a new comprehensive supply and it is to be hoped that such a scheme when brought before Council will be accepted and commenced without delay.

Llangunnor Parish.

A scheme to supply a large portion of this parish has been brought before Council but not accepted because of the financial obligations it would entail. A proper supply is a very urgent and necessary need for this area.

Parish of Llandissilio East.

Glynderwen.—This village is partly situated in the area of Narberth Rural District Council and partly in your area. Narberth Council have a new piped supply passing through the village and negotiations are proceeding to utilise this supply in your area of the village.

Laugharne Township.—A source is being investigated for Laugharne which is greatly needed.

Parish of Mydrim.

Mydrim Village.—There is a real need of a sufficient and protected supply for Mydrim, but as yet a suitable source has not been found.

Quantity of Water.

There was no shortage of water in the water schemes which the Council have provided.

(ii) Drainage and Sewerage.

Practically no work respecting sewerage disposal was carried out during the year.

It must be appreciated that nowhere in the area is there a complete sewerage scheme with a sewerage disposal plant. This is a serious position in normal times but might be a calamity in time of war when thousands of children would be evacuated from dangerous areas.

Quoting from a report made to the Council and written on July 21st, 1938, "I think it right, however, that I should bring to the Council's notice that it is an urgent necessity that where there is a water supply functioning a sewerage scheme should be discussed and put into operation, and where there is no scheme this should be installed and the natural sequence should follow, i.e., a sewerage scheme. These sewerage schemes should be given urgent attention and efficient schemes with sewerage disposal plants should be the aim of the Council for every village in the area."

On occasions when a sewerage scheme has been recommended to the Council the cost has always been the cause of the scheme being not further contemplated. It would be a blessing if grants were available to local sanitary authorities for sewerage schemes, but in the absence of such grants it is the duty of this Council to do what it can. As mentioned in the Annual Report of 1936, when referring to water supplies and which equally applies to sewerage schemes, "It is a noticeable feature that schemes prepared have been unacceptable because of the cost falling on a parish. Under the present system it seems this difficulty will continue, and the sparsely populated parishes will continually lag behind in any public health procedures necessitating any appreciable expenditure."

One can only regard the present situation in your area with dismay. Populated areas such as Gorslas, Drefach and Pontyates have no proper sewerage schemes. Whitland, St. Clears, Llanstephan, Ferryside, Llansaint and Conwil, are all villages which depend in the main on the pail-closet system, and which should have proper sewerage schemes. St. Clears and Conwil need as a necessary preliminary an efficient water supply.

(iii) Closet Accommodation.

During the year 64 closets were converted to the water carriage system. Such cottages that have been found possessing no closet accommodation have been provided with closets by action taken by the sanitary inspectors.

	Llangendeirne District.	Carmarthen District.	St. Clears District
Number of closets converted to water carriage system	6	10	48
Number of pail closets in area	3270	1238	1044
Number of water closets in area	262	495	192

(iv.) Public Cleansing.

The same arrangements, except for very minor extensions, prevail as last year. The cost of refuse collection during the year amounted to £1,098 14s. 7d.

Cleansing of cess-pools, etc., is not undertaken by the Council, but the Council have a system of night-soil collection at Whitland.

(v) Rivers and Streams.

No action has been taken.

(vi) Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

Three sanitary inspectors supervise your area. There have been interruptions in the normal services of these inspectors due to the part played on occasions by them in the Council's Aid Raid Precautions work. Each inspector is responsible in his own area and it should be realised that each inspector has a very large geographical area to supervise. A tabular statement of the inspections carried out during the year will be found at the end of the report.

(vii) Shops.

The inspectors visit shops in their areas, but no action was apparently needed.

Offices.—Inspection of offices has not been undertaken owing to pressure of work but there is almost certainly a need for improving office conditions.

(viii) Camping Sites.

(1) The number of sites used for camping purposes during the year was 10.

(2) Number of sites licenced by the Council was eight. Two sites not licenced and used as camping sites were (1) Llanstephan Green (individual licences granted); (2) Crwbin Mountain—used by gypsies who stay short periods.

(3) The estimated maximum number of campers resident at one time during the summer season, 1938, was 1,000 (persons).

(ix) Smoke Abatement.

This nuisance does not occur in your area.

(x) Swimming Baths and Pools.

There are none in the area.

(xi) Eradication of Bed Bugs.

No. of Council houses infested—Nil.

No. disinfested—Nil.

No. of other houses infested—1.

No. disinfested—1.

SCHOOLS

There are 56 Schools in the area and there has been no change during the year. Remarks in last year's report still apply.

Infectious Diseases in Schools.

Schools are visited on the receipt of notifications of infectious diseases occurring in children.

Schools closed for Infectious Diseases, 1938.

Name of School	Infectious Disease	Period of Closure
Nantewmrhys ..	Influenzal cold and sore throats	2nd Feb.—13th Feb.
Conwil Elvet Cl. ...	Influenza and Chicken Pox	24th Feb —6th March.
Gwynfryn, Pontyates	Influenza	7th March—20th March
Llangunnor N. P. ...	Measles	11th March.—20th March.
Abernant N.P. ...	Measles	16th March.—27th March.
Idole Council	Influenza	16th March.—27th March.
Peniel „	Influenza and Measles	17th March.—27th March.
Penybont „	Influenza	24th March.—3rd April.
Cwmbach „	Influenza	28th March—3rd April.
Peniel „	Influenza and Measles	31st March—3rd April.
Penybont „	Measles and Chicken Pox	11th April—14th April
Abernant N.P. ...	Infantile Paralysis	23rd Sept.—16th Oct.

SECTION D—

HOUSING

There has been a great deal of work done during the year and it is pleasing to report that the Council seems determined to erect houses to solve the housing problems of the district. There is an urgent need of new houses and the Council have decided to build about 400 houses, if possible at the rate of 100 a year. It is hoped that 100 houses will be in course of erection in 1939.

Repair work, too, is improving, but it must be repeated that the procedure for procuring the carrying out of repair work should follow the procedure under the Housing Act, 1936, and followed to the ultimate end.

During the year 769 houses were inspected under various Acts, and in over 50 instances repair work was carried out as a result.

Slum Clearance and Individual Unfit Houses.

A housing survey has been, and still is, carried out in your district. This is carried out in parishes and will take a great length of time as only a portion of the sanitary inspectors' time can be devoted to housing.

In 1938, eight areas were represented to Council as Clearance Areas under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1936 and were approved by Council for demolition, viz.:—

1. 3 Houses—Bankyrhendy, Ponthenry.
2. 3 Houses—Ponthenry.
3. 8 Houses—Caxton Place, Abergwili.
4. 2 Houses—Penyrheol, Cefneithin.
5. 10 Houses—Pentrebach, Ponthenry.
6. 4 Houses—Ship Cottages, St. Clears.
7. 4 Houses—Pwlltrap, St. Clears.
8. 3 Houses—Station Road, St. Clears.

The total number of houses in these areas is 37 and the number of persons occupying them is 119.

Individual Unfit Houses.

Thirty-four individual unfit houses were represented under Section 11, Housing Act, 1936, with the following results:—

- (a) Demolition Order made—19.
- (b) Undertakings accepted to re-build—7.
- (c) Undertakings accepted not to use for human habitation—8.

Overcrowding.

When surveys are conducted and rehousing proposals are made, the number of houses required to abate overcrowding in the parish is included. During the year no overcrowding was abated. Some families in the district are seriously overcrowded in the houses they now occupy and it is hoped that the rehousing of these families can be brought to fruition at the earliest possible moment.

Rehousing.

Much difficulty has been found in finding suitable sites and in obtaining the purchase of sites when found. Towards the end of the year the position was improving and early in 1939, it is hoped, tenders for the first batch of new houses will be invited.

A table of housing statistics will be found later in the Report.

Section E.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) Milk Supply.

The work of supervising milk production has continued during this year and it must be stated that the conditions of milk production in the area is improving each year. While all parts of your area have not shared equally in this improvement, it can be safely stated that this position will soon be altered. Since the last report there has been a slight bettering of the position regarding co-operation between the County Council as the licencing authority for Tuberculin Tested licences and Accredited licences and the Rural District Sanitary Authority who is responsible for supervision under the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.

The County Council, under its Accredited Scheme, sample milk in a routine manner and all bad results are sent to your medical officer of health. Each of these farms is visited and a report on the conditions found sent to the county medical officer. This allows the sanitary inspector to concentrate on the farms which probably require most supervision. Further co-operation between the County Council and the Rural District Council should, however, be developed. It would be more satisfactory when county officials visit a farm for a pre-licence inspection, that the sanitary inspector of the district be invited to attend at the same time. In this way, the structural conditions of the cowsheds, etc., could be approved or alterations asked for which would satisfy both authorities.

In July of the year under consideration, court proceedings were taken against a milk producer living in the Pendine area of the Rural District for repeated contraventions of the provisions of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926. A conviction was obtained and a fine of £12 with costs was imposed.

This action had a marked effect on other producers whose premises and methods of production were not quite satisfactory, and the producer against whom proceedings were taken has since taken action to produce milk under more satisfactory conditions.

**Licences held in the Rural District Area under the Milk
(Special Designation) Order, 1936.**

	1938	1937	1936
No. of Tuberculin Tested Licences	107	16	12
No. of Accredited Licences	418	293	192
No. of Pasteurised Licences	2	2	3

Milk Sampling.

Sampling of ungraded milk was carried out by your inspectors, whilst sampling of tuberculin tested and accredited milk was done by the County Council officials.

(a) No. of Tuberculin-Tested Milk Samples sent for bacteriological examination—328.

(b) No. of Accredited Milk Samples sent for bacteriological examination—1,149.

(c) No. of Ungraded Milk Samples—39.

(d) No. of Ungraded Milk Samples satisfactory—20.

(e) No. of Ungraded Milk Samples unsatisfactory—19.

(f) No. of Ungraded Milks examined for Tubercle Bacilli—2.

(g) No. of samples found containing Tubercle Bacilli—Nil.

Just over 50% of the ungraded milk samples were unsatisfactory. Most of these results are due to some minor error in the technique of production and some probably due to questionable farm water supplies. Every effort is made to improve this state of affairs.

(b) Meat and Other Foods.

Meat inspection is efficiently carried out in the area and it is very satisfactory that all the sanitary inspectors hold a Meat Certificate. Meat inspection has improved greatly, especially in view of the number of private slaughter-houses. The Council have shown a welcome reluctance to licence any new slaughter-houses in the area and this attitude should be maintained. Meat Inspection is greatly hampered by the multiplication of slaughter-houses, as ante-mortem examination cannot be carried in a routine manner.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned

	Cattle, ex- cluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed if known		Not	Available		
Number inspected ...	215	211	76	1146	197
ALL DISEASES EX- CEPT TUBERCULOSIS					
Whole carcasses con- demned	1	...	...	...	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	5	56	...	4	...
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis ...	2·7 %	26·5 %	...	0·34 %	0·5 %
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY					
Whole carcasses con- demned ... ..	...	3	...	..	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	1	8	...	...	...
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with tuberculosis ...	0·46 %	5·4 %	...	..	0·5 %

Shops and Stalls.

Shops and stalls are supervised by the sanitary inspectors.

(c) Adulteration of Food and Drugs.

This work is carried out by the County Council and the Chief Inspector has furnished the following report on the work done in the area during the year.

Article Sampled	No of Samples Taken	Number Genuine	No. Adulterated	Extent of Adulteration.	Action Taken
Jam ...	1	1			
Rice ...	1	1			
Sugar ...	2	2			
Cheese ...	2	2			
Butter ...	1	1			
Vinegar ...	1	1			
Peas ...	1	1			
Oatmeal ...	1	1			
Sago ...	1	1			
Cocoa ...	1	1			
Milk ...	110	102	8	5 % defi'cy in fat	Caut'n'd
				5 % "	"
				7 % "	"
				7 % "	"
				16 % "	"
				3% Non-fatty Solids	"
				2½ % "	"
				4½ % "	"

All the samples conformed with the provisions of the Public Health (Preservatives in Food) Regulations.

(d) Nutrition.

No special work has been carried out in the area by the Local Sanitary Authority.

(e) Shell-fish.

There are no material alterations from the remarks made in the annual report for 1936.

Section F—PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The total number of notifications received under the Public Health Act, 1936, was 68. As last year, Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria accounted for 46 of these notifications. The number of notifications in 1937 was 106, 75 of which were Scarlet Fever or Diphtheria.

Small-Pox.

No cases occurred in the area.

Scarlet Fever.

Twenty-six cases were notified during the year, being less than last year by 25. Llanarthney and Llanboidy parishes provided the highest number of cases. There was no epidemic of Scarlet Fever of any size. All the cases were of a mild type and complications seemed rare. No definite association between Sore Throats, Scarlet Fever and Puerperal Fever was observed.

Diphtheria.

Twenty cases of Diphtheria were notified during the year, this being eighteen less than last year. The two most populated parishes, Llanarthney and Llangendeirne, provided eleven out of the twenty notified cases. One death occurred in Carway in a house where five children were affected. Many of the persons suffering from Diphtheria were very ill. It is pleasing to note that 15 of the twenty notified cases were isolated at Tumble Isolation Hospital. Antitoxin is promptly used by most of the practitioners, antitoxin being provided by the Council under the Diphtheria Anti-Toxin Order, 1910. All possible attention is given by the Public Health Department to contacts and local schools on the notification of a case of Diphtheria.

Enteric Fever.

No persons were notified as suffering from Enteric Fever during the year and it was not necessary to take any action under the Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1927.

Dysentery.

The same remarks as for Enteric fever apply.

Cerebro-spinal Fever.

No cases occurred.

Encephalitis Lethargica.

No cases occurred during the year.

Anterior Poliomyelitis (Infantile Paralysis).

Eight cases were notified during the year. One of these children, a little girl, died of Polio-encephalitis. She had had a tonsillectomy performed a short while before showing signs of suffering from infantile paralysis.

All the other children (all notified cases were in school-children) were mild cases, one limb being affected. All the children were isolated as soon as possible except in one instance where the child was not diagnosed until the infectious period was nearly over. This child lived in an isolated house.

In one house, two children were sufferers from the disease.

Urgent steps were taken on the receipt of each notification. The house was visited and the child removed to hospital. Contacts were examined and observed over a period. The schools were visited. The practitioners in the locality were warned of the presence of the disease in the neighbourhood and pamphlets were distributed to the houses giving the early signs of the disease and the care to be taken. Co-operation of practitioners and parents was excellent. In only one instance could any source be traced other than contact with another case in the locality. In this instance a boy who lived

in a very rural area was diagnosed as suffering from infantile paralysis, which was confirmed later. It was found that a young relative had come to stay at the farm and that he had been in contact with another boy who had died of infantile paralysis and who had lived in the Llanelly Rural District area.

NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

There were fairly extensive epidemics of measles and influenza in the first quarter of 1938. There are no isolation facilities in the district for these diseases.

Whooping Cough.

There was no known extensive epidemic. No isolation facilities exist for this disease.

Control of Infectious Diseases.

Great care is taken in investigating any outbreak of infectious disease. The need is great, in particular because of the fact that there are 2,500 farms in the area and naturally many of the notified cases live on farms. Contamination of milk must be safeguarded against and much work is done towards this end.

Isolation.

Isolation in hospital of infectious diseases cases is improving on the whole. 75% of the diphtheria cases were isolated in hospital, and 15% of the persons suffering from scarlet fever were isolated. This is as it should be. Scarlet fever cases are in some places not isolated in hospital at all but discretion is used in this area and if suitable house conditions exist the person suffering is not isolated.

It is a good policy to isolate in hospital as many as possible of the persons suffering from diphtheria.

The general disinclination on the part of parents to allow their children to go to hospital is lessening and it is likely that in time opposition will not be commonly met.

Isolation of Infectious Diseases Cases During 1938.

Disease.	1937		1938	
	No. of Notifications.	No. Admitted to Hospital.	No. of Notifications.	No. Admitted to Hospital
Scarlet Fever ...	51	24	26	4
Diphtheria ...	38	30	20	15
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	0	3	1
Erysipelas ...	5	1	7	0
Anterior Poliomyelitis ...	0	0	8	7
Pneumonia	0	0	4	0
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	1	1	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorium ...	3	1	0	0
Dysentery ...	1	1	0	0
Total	101	58	68	27

Immunisation Against Diphtheria.

Immunisation against diphtheria was carried out at the Bancffosfelen Council School. This school is situated near the boundary between your area and the Llanelly Rural District area. The work was carried out jointly by the two councils, assistance being kindly given by the County Medical Officer. Toxin-Antitoxin Floccules was used, each child receiving three l.c.c. injections, 119 pupils were thus treated, made up as follows:—

Llanelly R.D.C. children—64.

Carmarthen R.D.C. children—55.

Disinfection.

The same methods of disinfection are used, i.e., steam disinfection and formalin gas.

No. of times steam disinfector used—7.

No. Premises disinfected—69.

Vaccination.

No vaccinations against small-pox were performed by the Medical Officer of Health.

Prevention of Blindness.

No action was taken under Sec. 176, Public Health Act, 1936.

Tuberculosis.

No action had to be enforced under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925. Neither was the Section relating to the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis utilised.

During the year evidence was given on behalf of this Council before the Committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Clement Davies, K.C., to investigate the financial aid to be given to the Welsh National Memorial Association by County Boroughs and County Councils. This enquiry proved to be of a more intimate nature than at first anticipated.

The statistics relating to the incidence, etc., of tuberculosis in your area is given in the following tables:—

New Cases of, and Mortality from, Tuberculosis, 1938.

Age Period. In years	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
1-5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
5-15	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-25	2	2	0	1	3	2	0	0
25-35	1	3	0	2	1	3	0	0
35-45	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
45-55	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55-65	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	0
65 and upwards	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Totals	10	8	0	3	7	8	2	1

Notification of New Cases, and Deaths from, Tuberculosis in recent years.

Year.	Notifications.	Deaths.
1933	37	29
1934	39	24
1935	31	26
1936	34	31
1937	37	26
1938	21	18

Rates per 1,000 Population of Notifications and Deaths.

Year	Notifications (New Cases)	Deaths.
1933	1.55	1.21
1934	1.64	1.01
1935	1.09	0.91
1936	1.19	1.08
1937	1.31	0.92
1938	0.75	0.54

Occupations of persons notified as suffering from tuberculosis during 1938.

Occupations.	No. Notified.	Percentage of total notifications during the year.
Agricultural	1	4.7
Coal Mining	1	4.7
Domestic	10	47.6
Nursing	2	9.5
Student	1	4.7
Carpenter	1	4.7
Other Occupations	5	23.6

Occupations of all persons on the Tuberculosis Register.

Occupation.	Number of Cases.	Percentage of all persons on the Register.
Domestic	47	31·9
Coal Mining	13	8·84
Agricultural	18	12·24
Students	6	4·08
School Teachers	3	2·04
Carpenters	3	2·04
Shop Assistance	2	1·36
Bank Clerks	2	1·36
Other Occupations	15	10·20
No Occupations	38	28·85

Distribution of Notifications of Tuberculosis into Parishes for 1938.

Parish.	No. of Cases
Abergwili	1
Abernant	1
Conwil	2
Llanllawddog	0
Llanpumpsaint	0
Llanarthney	3
Llanddarog	1
Llangunnor	0
Llandefeilog	0
Llangendeirne	1
St. Ishmael	0
Llangain	0
Llangynog	2
Llanstephan	2
Newchurch	0
Laugharne	0
Llanddowror	0
Llanginning	0
Llanwinio	0
Mydrim	1
St. Clears	4
Trelech	2
Cilymaenllwyd	0
Henlanfallteg	0
Llandissilio-East	0
Eglwyscumin	0
Llanboidy	1
Pendine	0
Whitland	0

Distribution of all persons on the Tuberculosis Register into Parishes.

Parish	Number of persons on Register.	Percentage of all Persons on Register
Abergwili ...	3	2.04
Abernant ...	1	0.61
Conwil-Elvet ...	2	1.36
Llanllawddog ...	0	0.00
Llanpumpsaint ...	2	1.36
Llanarthney ...	34	23.12
Llanddarog ...	9	6.12
Llangunnor ...	0	0.00
Llandefeilog ...	0	0.00
Llangendeirne ...	15	10.20
St. Ishmael ...	15	10.20
Llangain ...	1	0.61
Llangynog ...	5	3.40
Llanstephan ...	4	2.7
Newchurch ...	4	2.7
Laugharne Town ...	4	2.7
Llanddowror ...	1	0.61
Llanginning ...	0	0.00
Llanwinio ...	2	1.36
Mydrim ...	2	1.36
St. Clears ...	10	6.80
Trelech-ar-Bettws ...	5	3.40
Cilymaenllwyd ...	4	2.7
Henllanfallteg ...	1	0.61
Llandissilio-East ...	5	3.40
Eglwyscumin ...	4	2.7
Llanboidy ...	5	4.08
Pendine ...	2	1.36
Whitland ...	7	4.76

Cases of Tuberculosis per 1,000 of Population.

1	Pendine	...	10.5	1
2.	St. Ishmael	...	10.2	2
3.	Llangynog	...	9.5	3
4.	Llanarthney	...	8.8	4
5.	Llanddarog	...	8.7	5
6.	Eglwyscumin	...	7.3	6
7.	Llandissilio East	...	6.3	7
8.	Whitland	...	6.2	8
9.	St. Clears	...	5.4	9
10.	Cilymaenllwyd	...	5.1	10
11.	Llanboidy	...	4.8	11
12.	Trelech	...	4.7	12
13.	Laugharne	...	4.5	13
14.	Llangendeirne	...	4.4	14
15.	Llanstephan	...	4.1	15
16.	Newchurch	...	4.1	15
17.	Llangain	...	3.8	17
18.	Llanwinio	...	3.7	18
19.	Mydrim	...	3.3	19
20.	Llanpumpsaint	...	3.1	20
21.	Henllanfallteg	...	2.9	21
22.	Abergwili	...	2.1	22
23.	Abernant	...	1.9	23
24.	Conwil	...	1.8	24
25.	Llanddowror	...	1.5	25
26.	Llanllawddog	...	0.0	26
27.	Llangunnor	...	0.0	26
28.	Llandefeilog	...	0.0	26
29.	Llanginning	...	0 0	26

Number of deaths from tuberculosis during 1938—18.

Number not previously notified.—3.

Per cent. not notified of all tuberculosis deaths—16.6%.

The following points will be noted from the above statistics:—

(a) Mortality Rate.

Crude death rate from Tuberculosis—

England and Wales=0.695 per 1,000.

Crude death rate from Tuberculosis—

Carmarthen R.D.C. 0.65 per 1,000.

In the above death rates the Carmarthen R.D.C. 1938 figures are used while the 1937 figures are used for England and Wales as the 1938 figures for the latter are not available. It will be seen that this Area compares favourably this year. Such a comparison last year showed a detrimental position.

(b) Distribution of Tuberculosis in the Area.

The table giving the rates per 1,000 population in the various parishes is interesting but cannot be of much value because of the marked variations in populations in the parishes and of the small numbers reviewed. Three agricultural parishes show the greatest incidence of tuberculosis. The most industrialised parishes—Llanarthney and Llangendeirne—hold the 4th and 14th places respectively in the list.

(c) New Cases.

Twenty-one new cases were notified against 37 during the year 1937.

Incidence of new cases—Wales, 1937=1.6 per 1,000.

Incidence of new cases—Carmarthen R.D.C., 1938=0.75 per 1,000.

The incidence of new cases show a welcome drop.

(d) Occupations Involved.

Domestic workers, coal workers and agricultural workers make up 52.98% of the persons on the Tuberculosis Register. Of the cases notified during the year, 47.6% are domestic workers.

However, again the numbers dealt with are too small to form conclusions.

(e) Efficiency of Notification of Tuberculosis.

Three deaths from tuberculosis during 1938 were not previously notified as suffering from tuberculosis, i.e., 16.6%.

This figure is very high, that for England and Wales being about 9%. Each case of this kind is investigated.

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1938.

Causes of Death.				Males.	Females
(Civilians only)					
ALL CAUSES	...	..	...	200	169
1. Typhoid and paratyphoid fever	...	...	...	...	...
2. Measles	...	...	...	...	1
3. Scarlet fever	...	...	...	...	...
4. Whooping cough	...	...	..	...	...
5. Diphtheria	...	...	...	1	...
6. Influenza	...	..	...	1	4
7. Encephalitis lethargica	...	...	...	...	...
8. Cerebo-spinal fevers	...	...	...	...	...
9. Tuberculosis of respiratory system	..	..	...	7	8
10. Other tuberculous diseases	...	..	...	2	1
11. Syphilis	...	..	...	1	...
12. General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis	...	...	...	...	...
13. Cancer, malignant disease	...	...	...	24	13
14. Diabetes	...	...	...	1	2
15. Cerebral hæmorrhage, &c.	...	..	...	23	18
16. Heart disease	...	...	...	41	38
17. Aneurysm	...	...	...	...	...
18. Other circulatory diseases	..	..	...	12	18
19. Bronchitis	...	...	..	5	6
20. Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	10	5
21. Other respiratory diseases	...	...	...	5	1
22. Peptic ulcer	...	...	...	2	1
23. Diarrhœa, &c. (under 2 years)	...	...	...	...	...
24. Appendicitis	...	..	...	1	3
25. Cirrhosis of liver etc.	...	...	...	...	...
26. Other diseases of liver,	...	...	...	2	2
27. Other digestive diseases	...	..	...	4	1
28. Acute and chronic nephritis	...	...	...	7	10
29. Puerperal sepsis	...	...	...	...	...
30. Other puerperal causes	...	...	...	...	1
31. Congenital debility, premature birth and malformation	...	...	...	9	6
32. Senility	...	...	...	7	9
33. Suicide	...	..	...	...	...
34. Other deaths from violence	...	...	...	13	2
35. Other defined diseases	...	...	...	21	18
36. Causes ill-defined or unknown	...	...	...	1	...
Special Causes (included in No. 35 above)					
Small-pox	...	...	..	...	...
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...
Polioencephalitis	...	...	...	...	1

Particulars of Births during 1938.

		Males	Females
TOTAL—LIVE BIRTHS			
Legitimate	...	203	214
Illegitimate	...	8	10
			435
TOTAL—STILL BIRTHS			
Legitimate	...	9	8
Illegitimate	...	1	1
			19

Distribution of Notifiable Diseases.

Parish	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Puerperal Pyrexia	Pneumonia	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Erysipelas	Dysentery	Encephalitis Lethargica	Ant. Poliomyelitis
Abergwili	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Abernant	1
Conwil	1	...	...	2	...	...	...
Llanllawddog	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Llanpumpsaint	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Llanarthney	...	8	4	...	...	2	...	...	...
Llanddarog	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Llangunnor	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Llandefeilog	1	...	...	...
Llangendeirne	...	2	6	2	...	1	...	...	4
St. Ishmael
Llangain
Llangynog
Llanstephan	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Newchurch	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laugharne	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Llanddowror
Llanginning
Llanwinio	1	...	...	...	...	...
Mydrim
St. Clears	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trelech
Cilymaenllwyd	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Henllanfallteg
Llandissilio	1	...	...	...	...	...
Eglwyscumin
Llanboidy	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pendine	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whitland	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	2 6	20	3	4	0	7	0	8

**Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during
the year 1938.**

Disease.	Total Cases Notified.	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths
Small-pox	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	26	4	0
Diphtheria	20	15	1
Enteric Fever (Including Paratyphoid)	0	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	1	0
Pneumonia	4	0	2
Erysipelas	7	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	0	0	0
Encephalitis Lethargica	0	0	0
Dysentery	0	0	0
Anterior Poliomyelitis	8	7	1

**Age Incidence of Notifiable Diseases (other than
Tuberculosis) during 1938.**

DISEASE.	Under 1	1—5	5— 15	15— 25	25— 35	35— 45	45— 55	55— 65	65 and over.	Total
Scarlet Fever		9	13	3	1	..	...	...	...	26
Diphtheria	6	7	5	2	..	...	...	...	20
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	1	1	..	...	..	3
Pneumonia	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	...	4
Erysipelas	1	1	2	2	1	..	7
Ophthalmia Neonatorum
Encephalitis Lethargica
Dysentery
Anterior Polioencephalitis	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	8

The following is a comparison between the Birth and Death Rates in the Carmarthen Rural District and those relating to the whole of England and Wales, 126 County Boroughs, 148 Smaller Towns and London Administrative County for the year 1938:—

	Rate per 1,000 Total Population.		Annual Death-rate per 1,000 population.								Rate per 1000 Live Births.	
	Live Births.	Still Births.	All Causes	Enteric Fever	Small Pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza.	Diarrhoea & Enteritis (under 2 years).	Total Deaths under 1 year.
Carmarthen Rural	15.6	0.67	13.2	—	—	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.18	2.2	59.7
England and Wales	15.1	0.60	11.6	—	—	0.04	0.01	0.03	0.07	0.11	5.5	53
126 County Boroughs	15.0	0.65	11.7	—	—	0.05	0.01	0.03	0.07	0.10	7.8	57
148 Smaller Towns	15.4	0.60	11.0	—	—	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.06	0.11	3.6	51
London Admin. County	13.4	0.48	11.4	—	—	0.06	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.06	13.1	57

Notification of Infectious Diseases.

(Rates per 1,000 population).

AREA		Infectious Disease					
		Smallpox	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Erysipelas	Pneumonia	Enteric Fever
Carmarthen Rural	...	—	0.93	0.71	0.25	0.14	0.00
England and Wales	...	—	2.41	1.58	0.40	1.10	0.03
126 County Boroughs	...	—	2.60	1.85	0.46	1.28	0.03
148 Smaller Towns	...	—	2.58	1.53	0.39	0.98	0.04
London Admin. County	...	—	2.05	1.90	0.46	0.98	0.05

Maternal Mortality and Incidence of Notifications of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia. Rates per 1,000 Total Births (i.e., Live and Still).

Rates per 1,000 Total Births (i.e., Live and Still).					
	Carmarthen Rural	England and Wales	126 County Boroughs	148 Smaller Towns	London Administrative County
MATERNAL MORTALITY—					
Puerperal Sepsis	0·0	0·89	{ Not available }		
Others	2·20	2·19			
Total	2·20	3·08			
NOTIFICATIONS—					
Puerperal Fever	} 6·60	14·42	18·08	12·51	
Puerperal Pyrexia					

RAINFALL IN 1938

Month	Total Inches	Greatest fall in 24 Hours		Number of Days with or in. or more	
		Inches	Date	or in. or more	or more
January	5·58	0·80	15th	25	18
February	1·85	0·66	27th	7	5
March	1·34	0·49	1st	12	5
April	0·04	0·03	3rd	2	0
May	3·19	0·76	30th	16	12
June	4·43	0·98	2nd	17	12
July	4·89	0·90	7th	21	17
August	3·77	0·59	19th	20	16
September.. ..	1·80	0·47	30th	15	13
October	8·05	1·48	13rd	23	20
November	8·90	0·96	26th	26	24
December ...	4·19	0·86	10th	18	15
Total	48·23			202	157

Rainfall for the past five years :—

inches

1934	42·62
1935	47·53
1936	48·09
1937	38·15
1938	48·23

Average rainfall for the last five years ... 44·92

SANITARY INSPECTION OF AREA

Nature of Visit or Inspection.				Llangendeirne District.	Carmarthen District.	St. Clears District.	Total
GENERAL SANITATION.							
Water Supplies	...	...	...	39	148	45	232
Drainage	...	...	...	177	57	203	437
Offensive Trades	..	...	...	2	1	40	43
Tents, Vans, Sheds	...	...	...	35	64	11	110
Factories	...	...	...	5	...	10	15
Workshops	...	...	..	0	1	1	2
Workplaces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bakehouses	..	...	...	28	4	...	32
Public Conveniences	...	...	...	13	14	7	34
Refuse Collection	...	...	...	61	34	22	127
Refuse Disposal	...	...	...	55	53	78	186
Rats and Mice	...	...	...	17	14	13	44
Schools	...	...	...	34	1	6	41
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	...	...	...	36	77	113	226
HOUSING.							
Under Public Health Acts.							
Number of houses inspected	...	...	...	49	14	4	67
Visits paid to above houses	...	...	...	67	14	4	95
Under Housing Acts.							
Number of houses inspected	...	...	...	48	429	225	702
Visits paid to above houses	...	...	...	85	429	225	739
Overcrowding.							
Number of houses inspected	..	...	...	..	70	3	73
Visits paid to above houses	...	...	...	...	70	3	73
Verminous Premises.							
Number of houses inspected	...	...	...	..	...	...	..
Visits paid to above houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous Housing Visits							
				7	87	3	97
INFECTIOUS DISEASE.							
Inquiries in cases of Infectious Disease	...	...	...	6	18	6	30
Miscellaneous Infectious Disease Visits	...	...	...	4	5	..	9
No. of rooms disinfected	...	...	...	34	19	16	69
No. of times Steam Disinfector used	...	...	...	...	..	...	7
MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.							
Inspection of Meat and Meat Shops.							
No. of Slaughterhouses in area	...	...	...	9	7	15	31
No. of Slaughterhouses visited	...	...	...	9	7	15	31
No. of visits made to above Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	119	95	545	759
No. of visits to Shops and Stalls...	...	...	...	12	75	1	88
No. of visits to butchers	...	...	...	...	..	..	...

Nature of Visit or Inspection.	Llangendine District.	Carmarthen District.	St. Clears District.	Total
Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.	(2,500	in whole	le Dist	riect)
No. of producers in area ...	...	...	...	...
No. of retail purveyors in area ...	42	21	51	114
No. of visits to cowsheds ...	540	268	367	975
No. of new cowsheds provided ...	1	7	4	12
No. of cowsheds reconditioned ...	2	32	30	64
NOTICES SERVED.				
Under the Housing Acts.				
No. of informal notices served ...	2	27	15	44
No. of informal notices complied with ...	...	15	15	30
No. of formal notices served ...	...	3	6	9
No. of formal notices complied with ...	...	1	3	4
Under the Public Health Acts.				
No. of informal notices served ...	6	7	11	24
No. of informal notices complied with ...	1	3	11	15
No. of formal notices served ...	...	2	2	4
No. of formal notices complied with ...	..	1	2	3
Under the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.				
No. of informal notices served ...	5	46	30	81
No. of informal notices complied with ...	1	39	30	70

HOUSING

1. *Inspection of dwelling houses during the year.*

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	769
(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose	888
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations, 1925 ...	42
(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose	42
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	61
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	66

2. *Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of formal Notices.*

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	45
--	----

3. *Action under Statutory Powers during the year.*

A.—Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	9
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) by owners	4
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	Nil

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	4
---	---

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—

(a) by owners	...	...	3
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	Nil

C.—Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made 19

(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... 3

D.—Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... Nil

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or rooms having been rendered fit ... Nil

4. *Housing Act, 1936—Part IV.—OVERCROWDING:-*

(a) (i)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	...	...	91
(ii)	Number of families dwelling therein	..	..	91
(iii)	Number of persons dwelling therein	...	...	551
(b) (i)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	...	...	None
(c) (i)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	...	...	None

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

1 INSPECTIONS OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS and WORKPLACES.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Occupiers prosecuted. (4)
FACTORIES (Including Factory Laundries)	15	Nil	Nil
WORKSHOPS (Including Workshop Laundries)	2	1	Nil
WORKPLACES (Other than Outworkers' premises)	32	Nil	Nil
Total	49	1	Nil

2. DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS and WORKPLACES

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of offences in respect of which Prosecu- tions were instituted. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts ;—				
Want of cleanliness	4	4	..	..
Want of ventilation ... ..	..	..	..	..
Overcrowding ... ..	..	..	..	..
Want of drainage of floors ... ..	..	..	..	..
Other nuisances	2	2	..	..
Sanitary accommodation—				
Insufficient	1	1	..	..
Unsuitable or defective ..	1	1	..	..
Not separate for sexes ..	..	..	..	..
Offences under the Factory & Workshop Acts:				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101) ... ..	..	..	..	..
Other offences [Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921.] ... ..	..	..	..	..
Total	8	8	Nil	Nil

* Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.



